

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 05-056971

(43)Date of publication of application : 09.03.1993

(51)Int.CI.

A61B 8/06

A61B 8/14

G01P 5/00

G01P 13/00

(21)Application number : 03-219787

(71)Applicant : TOSHIBA CORP

(22)Date of filing : 30.08.1991

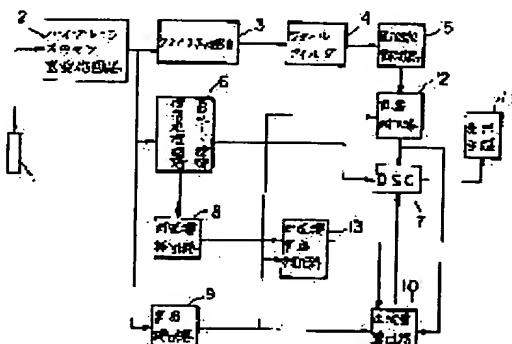
(72)Inventor : UCHIUMI ISAO
KAWASAKI SHUICHI

(54) ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSTIC DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain the information on a blood flow rate with high accuracy in real time by simultaneously scanning the blood vessel to be diagnosed with color Doppler for one of biplane sectors and a B mode for the other by control means using the biplane sectors which can scan orthogonal two planes and the transmission and reception circuit thereof.

CONSTITUTION: The signal transmission and reception circuit 2 scans the biplane sectors 1 and transmits and receives ultrasonic signals. A B mode detection signal processing circuit 6 executes the amplitude detection and signal processing for obtaining the B mode image of the section of a testee body and the output thereof is displayed via a digital scan converter(DSC) 7 on a display means 11. The information on the blood flow velocity obtd. by a frequency analyzer 5 and the information on the blood vessel section obtd. by a sectional area detector 8 are corrected by the angle correction data from an angle detector 9 in a sectional angle corrector 13 and the blood flow rate is calculated by a blood flow calculator 10. The information on the blood flow velocity is subjected to angle correction by an angle converter 12 and is displayed as the CFM image of the section A via the DSC 7.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平5-56971

(43)公開日 平成5年(1993)3月9日

(51)Int.Cl.⁵ 識別記号 廷内整理番号 F I 技術表示箇所
 A 6 1 B 8/06 7807-4C
 8/14 7807-4C
 G 0 1 P 5/00 C 8708-2F
 13/00 D 8708-2F

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 1(全 6 頁)

(21)出願番号 特願平3-219787

(22)出願日 平成3年(1991)8月30日

(71)出願人 000003078
株式会社東芝
神奈川県川崎市幸区堀川町72番地

(72)発明者 内海 烈
栃木県大田原市下石上1385番の1 株式会社
東芝那須工場内

(72)発明者 河崎 修一
栃木県大田原市下石上1385番の1 株式会社
東芝那須工場内

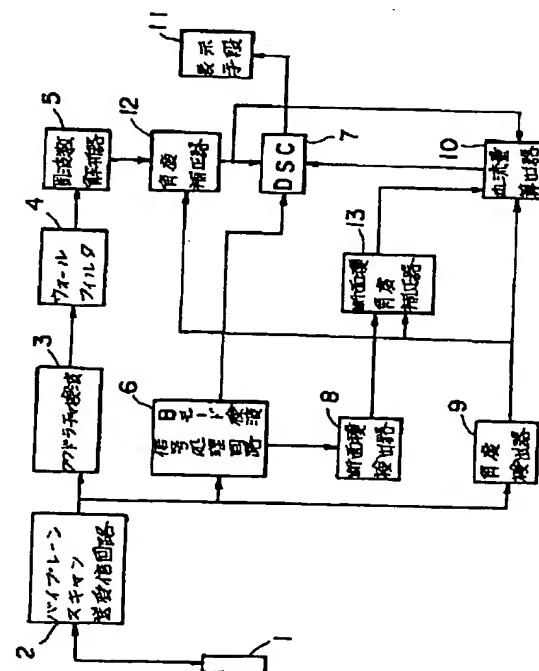
(74)代理人 弁理士 関近 嘉佑

(54)【発明の名称】 超音波診断装置

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 従来の装置に比べ、より精度の高い血流情報をリアルタイムで求めることのできる超音波診断装置を提供すること。

【構成】 直交する2断面を走査することのできるバイプレーンセクタ及びその送受信回路を用いた制御手段によって、バイプレーンセクタの一方をカラードプラ、他方をBモードで対象の血管を同時に走査することにより、2つの断面から補正された血流速度と血管断面積、血流方向を同時に求めることが可能となる。これにより、より精度の高い血流量を算出することができる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】直交する2方向の配列振動子と、該各方向の振動子をそれぞれの超音波走査方向に応じて切り替えるための制御手段と、一方の走査面より血流のドプラ情報を検出する手段と、他方の走査面より超音波ビームと血流方向のなす角度を求める手段と、前記角度に基づき補正された血管の断面積を求める手段と、前記ドプラ情報より前記角度に基づき補正された血流速情報を求める手段と、前記血管の断面積と前記血流速情報から血流量情報を求める手段とを備えたことを特徴とする超音波診断装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、血管の2断面から被検体内の血流情報を求め、これをリアルタイムに表示して診断に供するようにした超音波診断装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】被検体（通常は患者）内に流れている血流の1断面に対し、パルスドプラ、カラードプラ等の超音波ドプラ法と断層像（Bモード像）を併用する事によって、1つのプローブで血流分布像（ドプラ像）を得、これに断層像（Bモード像）を重ねて血流情報を定量化しリアルタイムでカラー表示させるようにした超音波血流イメージング装置が知られている。しかし、このような血流イメージング装置では血流の1断面に対しての血流情報しか得られないため、血流分布像（ドプラ像）を求める場合、ビーム方向と血流方向がある角度をなす場合が多く、精度の高い血流情報が得られないという問題があった。さらに1つのプローブ或いは2つのプローブを用いて2断面を走査する手段も知られているが、例えば食道を通して心臓の長軸、短軸を見るといった内視鏡超音波プローブとしてこれを用いる場合、単一のプローブで食道内で90度位置を変えて直交する断面を見ること、あるいは2つのプローブを直交方向に配置するということは極めて困難である。ところで超音波血流イメージング装置によって血流速度を測定する場合の動作原理は次の通りである。

【0003】すなわち、被検体である生体内を流れている血流に対し、プローブから超音波を送信すると、この超音波ビームの送信周波数 f_s は移動体である血球によって散乱されドプラ偏移を受けて周波数 f_d だけ変化し、 $f = f_s + f_d$ の周波数となって同一プローブで受信される。このときドプラ偏移周波数 f_d は次式のように示すことができる。

【0004】

【数1】

$$f_d = 2V \cdot f_0 \cdot \cos \theta / C$$

ここで

V：平均血流速度

θ ：超音波ビームと血流とのなす角度

10

C：音速

従って、ドプラ偏移周波数 f_d を検出することにより下記の通り平均血流速度Vを求めることができる。

【0005】

【数2】

$$V = \frac{C \cdot f_d}{2 \cdot f_0 \cdot \cos \theta}$$

このとき、超音波ビームと血流方向が平行であれば、 $\theta = 0$ となり、上式は

【0006】

【数3】

$$V = \frac{C \cdot f_d}{2 \cdot f_0}$$

となる。

【0007】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで、従来の超音波血流イメージング装置におけるCFM（カラーフローマッピング）、パルスドプラ等による血流測定では、まずBモード像により血管径を求め、これを基にして血管断面を円形又は楕円形とみなし、血管の断面積を算出する。そしてスペクトラムドプラにより平均血流速度を求め、これらの情報により血流量を近似的にイメージングするものであった。また、ある方向、例えば、短軸方向からBモード像あるいはCFM像（カラードプラ像）より血管断面積を求め、次にプローブを動かし別の方向、例えば、長軸方向より血流方向を求める方法をとるため、血管の同一場所を走査しているという保障が無く、血流量の定量化の精度が十分得られないばかりか、リアルタイムで求めることができないという問題があった。

20

【0008】そこで本発明は上記事情を鑑みてなされたものであり、従来の装置に比べ、より精度の高い血流量情報をリアルタイムで求めることのできる超音波診断装置を提供することを目的とするものである。

30

【0009】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するために、直交する2方向の配列振動子と、該各方向の振動子をそれぞれの超音波走査方向に応じて切り替えるための制御手段と、一方の走査面より血流のドプラ情報を検出する手段と、他方の走査面より超音波ビームと血流方向のなす角度を求める手段と、前記角度に基づき補正された血管の断面積を求める手段と、前記ドプラ情報より前記角度に基づき補正された血流速情報を求める手段と、前記血管の断面積と前記血流速情報から血流量情報を求める手段とを備えたことを特徴とするものである。

40

【0010】

【作用】上記構成の超音波診断装置によれば、直交する2断面を走査することのできる超音波探触器であるバイブレーンセクタ及びその送受信回路を用いた制御手段に

50

よって、バイプレーンセクタの一方をカラードブラ、他方をBモードで対象の血管を同時に走査することにより、2つの断面から補正された血流速度と血管断面積、血流方向を同時に求めることが可能となる。これにより、より精度の高い血流量を算出することができる。

【0011】

【実施例】以下、本発明を実施例を図面を参照して詳述する。

【0012】図1は本発明の第1の実施例の超音波診断装置のブロック図である。この超音波診断装置は、直交する2方向の配列振動子を備えた超音波探触器であるバイプレーンセクタ1、送受信回路2、Bモード検波・信号処理回路6、DSC(ディジタル・スキャン・コンバータ)7、クワドラチャ検波回路3、ウォールフィルタ4、周波数解析器5、断面積検出器8、角度検出器9、血流量算出器10、表示手段11、角度補正器12、断面積角度補正器13を有して成る。以下上記構成の装置の作用を説明する。

【0013】バイプレーンセクタと呼ばれる超音波探触器1は直交する2方向にそれぞれ複数の超音波振動子をアレイ状に配列して成り、被検体(図示せず)にむけて超音波の送受波を行うものである。以下この超音波探触器をバイプレーンセクタと呼ぶ。送受信回路2は、バイプレーンセクタ1を順次または交互に走査して、超音波の送受信を行う制御手段である。図8はバイプレーンセクタ1により走査面A及びBを順次、走査している様子を示す。また図9はバイプレーンセクタ1により走査面Aのあるラスター、走査面Bのあるラスターを交互に走査する様子を示す。Bモード検波・信号処理回路6はバイプレーンセクタ1及び送受信回路2で得られた受信信号を取り込み、被検体の断面A及び断面BのBモード像を得るために振幅検波さらに信号処理を行うものであり、その出力は後段配置されたDSC7に取り込まれ画像情報を一旦内部に記憶、保持し次いでこれを表示手段(テレビ走査)の画像信号に変換し出力するようになっている。同時にBモード検波・信号処理回路6によって得られる断面AのBモード像情報が断面積検出器8に送られ、血管の断面Aにおける断面積が検出される。一方、送受信回路2で同一方向を数回送受信し、その出力信号がクワドラチャ検波3、ウォールフィルタ4、周波数解析器5を通ることにより断面Aの断層像に対する血流速情報が得られる。角度検出器9は図6に示すように、Bモード像により得られた血管エッジ19情報を元にして、断面Aを取るための走査面A16と血管とのなす角度θを求めるものである。また周波数解析器5より得られた血流速情報、断面積検出器8より得られた血管断面積情報は、角度検出器9からの角度補正データを元にして断面積角度補正器13により補正された後、血流量算出器10に送られ、角度補正された血流量が血流量算出器10で算出されDSC7に送られ表示される。同時に

周波数解析器5により得られた血流速情報は角度検出器9の情報をもとに角度補正器12により角度補正されDSC7に送られた後、角度補正された断面AのCFM像として表示される。

【0014】図3はバイプレーンセクタ1によって血管14を2つの走査面15、16が走査している様子を示す。また図4はこの走査によって得られる2断面の一表示例であり、断面Aにおける超音波ビームと血流方向のなす角度を補正した後のCFM像(カラードブラ像)及び断面Aと直交する断面Bにおける血管のBモード像を同時に表示したものである。なお18は血流方向を示すマーカであり、図6のBモード像に示されている血管エッジ19を角度検出器9により検出された結果を示す。

【0015】次に図2のフローチャート、図5、図6及び図7を参照して角度補正された血流速度と血管断面積から血流量を求める算出処理、及びその作用を以下に示す。図5は断面Aにおける角度補正前の血流分布像(ドブラ像)、図6はそれと直交する断面BにおけるBモード像の略図である。ここで17は断面Aの角度補正される前の、14は断面Bにおける血管の断面を示す。図5の略図において、あるラスター20によって決定される血管の断面積Sは断面AのBモード情報(ST1)より血管断面積を計測し(ST4)、その断面積をS1とすると、ラスター20と血管14とのなす角度θを角度検出器9で断面Bより検出し(ST5)

【0016】

【数4】

$$S = S_1 \cdot \cos(90^\circ - \theta)$$

により補正後の血管断面積が得られる(ST7)。また前述のとおり、図7に示す血管断面の各ピクセルの角度補正後の平均血流速度は、(ST6)により、たとえば以下のように求められる。

【0017】

【数5】

$$V = \frac{C \cdot f_d}{2 \cdot f_o \cdot \cos \theta}$$

ここで

C: 音速

40 f_d: ドブラ偏移周波数

f_o: 超音波送信周波数

θ: 超音波ビームと血管のなす角度

またドブラ偏移周波数f_dは

【0018】

【数6】

$$f_d = \frac{\int f \cdot P(f) df}{\int P(f) df}$$

と書けることより、数5は

50 【0019】

【数7】

$$V = \frac{C}{2 \cdot f_o \cdot \cos \theta} \times \frac{\int f \cdot P(f) df}{\int P(f) df}$$

となる。次に血流速及び血管断面積の角度補正(ST 6, ST 7)で得られた角度補正後の血流速データ、血管断面積データより血流量演算器10において血流量が算出(ST 8)される。このとき血管を流れる平均流量*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{流量} &= \left(\frac{C}{2 \cdot f_o \cdot \cos \theta} \times \frac{\int f \cdot P(f) df}{\int P(f) df} \right) \times (S_1 \cdot \cos(90^\circ - \theta)) \\ &= \frac{S_1 \cdot C}{2 \cdot f_o} \times \frac{\int f \cdot P(f) df}{\int P(f) df} \times \frac{\cos(90^\circ - \theta)}{\cos \theta} \end{aligned}$$

となる。ここで実際には図7のように、血管断面画像のN個のピクセルに対し i 番目ピクセル i の平均血流速度成分が

【0021】

【数9】

$$\frac{\int f_i \cdot P_i(f) df}{\int P_i(f) df}$$

※て

【0022】

【数10】

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \frac{\int f_i \cdot P_i(f) df}{\int P_i(f) df}$$

となる。

【0023】

【数11】

$$\frac{S_1 \cdot C}{2 \cdot f_o} \times \tan \theta \times \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \frac{\int f_i \cdot P_i(f) df}{\int P_i(f) df}$$

により与えられ表示(ST 11)される。一方、(ST 6)により角度補正された血流速情報は断面AにおけるCFM像として表示(ST 10)される。またこれとは別に断面A、断面BのBモード像(ST 9, ST 12)も同時に表示させることができる。

【0024】以上のように本実施例を用いることで、ほとんど同一場所の走査が可能となりCFM像、血流量の測定精度が向上し、かつリアルタイムで表示することができる事を示したが、計測部のフレーム周期を短くし、ラスタ密度、ラスタ数を上げることにより、像の分解能も上り、なお一層のリアルタイム性の向上も考えられる。

【0025】

【発明の効果】以上詳述した本発明によれば、被検体の呼吸、拍動、体動等に寄り、刻々変化するCFM像、血流量等のパラメータをより高い精度、リアルタイム性をもって表示することができ、更にこのことにより、長時間呼吸を止めるといった被検者の負担を軽減し、検査の時間も短縮することを可能とする超音波診断装置を提供することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施例における超音波診断装置

のブロック図

【図2】本発明の第1の実施例における血流量算出処理等によって各画像表示が得られるまでのフローチャート図

【図3】本発明におけるバイブルーンセクタにより血管の断面を走査している様子を示す図

【図4】本発明の第1の実施例における画像表示例

【図5】図1の動作原理の1部を説明する断面Aの略図

【図6】図1の動作原理の1部を説明する断面Bの略図

【図7】血管断面のピクセルを示す図

【図8】走査面A及びBを順次に走査している様子を示す図

【図9】走査面A及びBのあるラスタを交互に走査している様子を示す図

【符号の説明】

1 バイブルーンセクタ

2 送受信回路

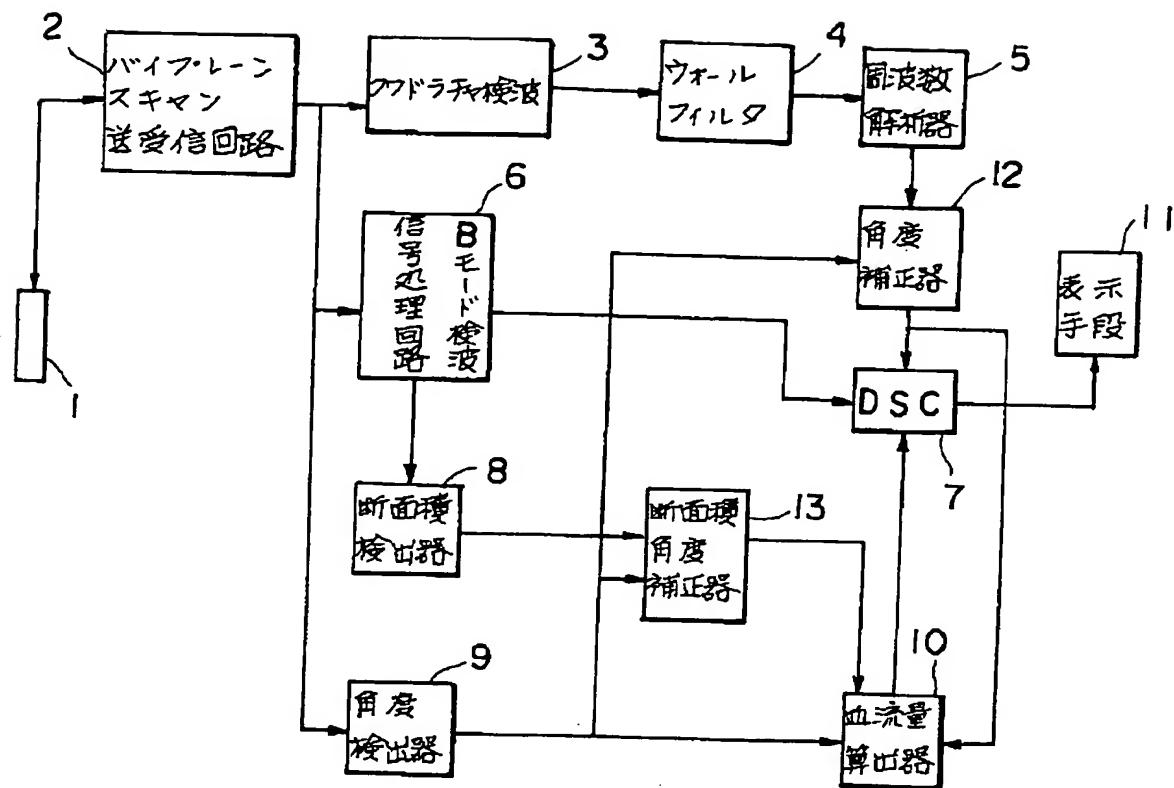
9 角度検出器

10 血流量算出器

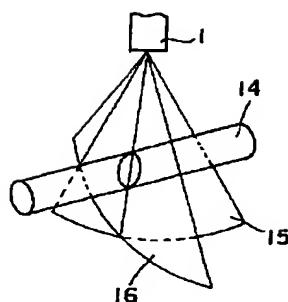
12 角度補正器

17 断面AにおけるCFM血管断面像

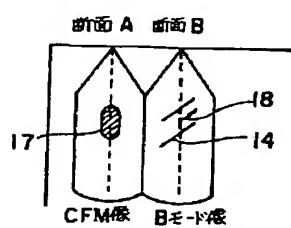
【図1】



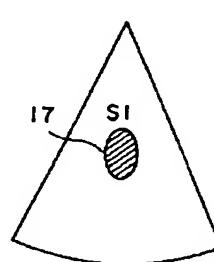
【図3】



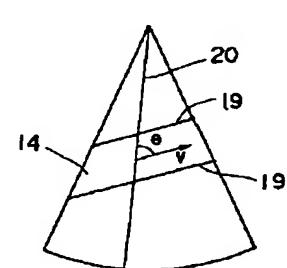
【図4】



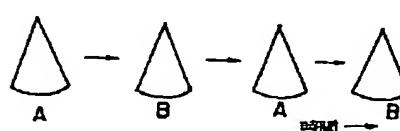
【図5】



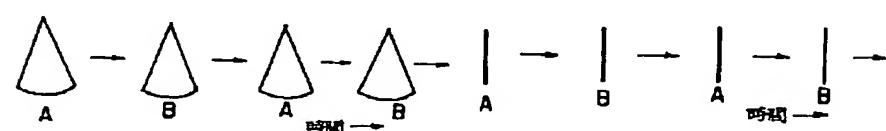
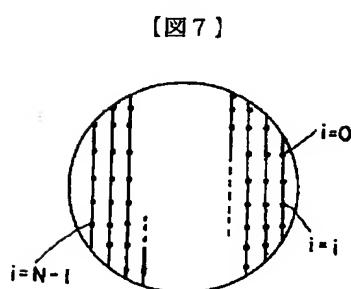
【図6】



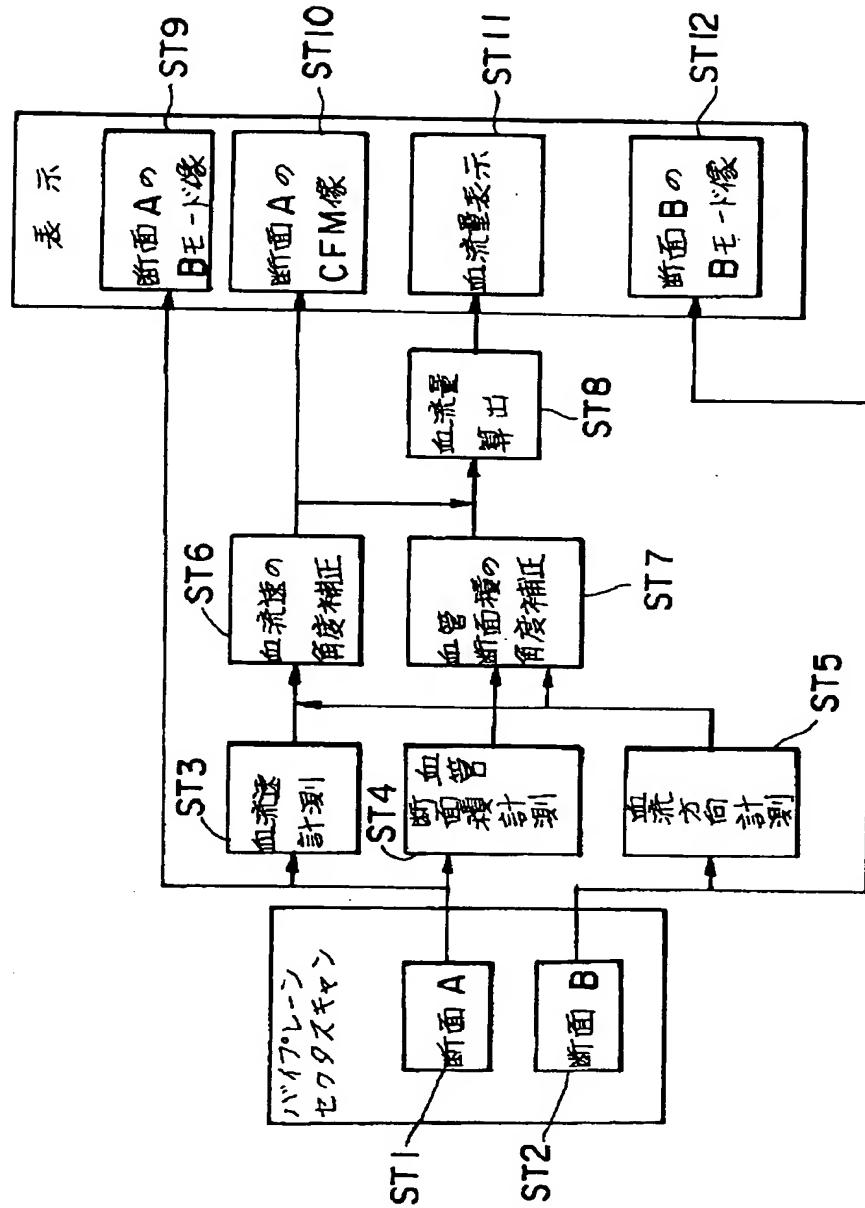
【図8】



【図9】



〔図2〕



PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 05-056971
 (43)Date of publication of application : 09.03.1993

(51)Int.CI. A61B 8/06
 A61B 8/14
 G01P 5/00
 G01P 13/00

(21)Application number : 03-219787

(71)Applicant : TOSHIBA CORP

(22)Date of filing : 30.08.1991

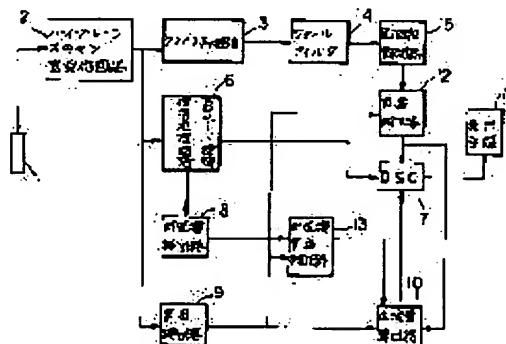
(72)Inventor : UCHIUMI ISAO
 KAWASAKI SHUICHI

(54) ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSTIC DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain the information on a blood flow rate with high accuracy in real time by simultaneously scanning the blood vessel to be diagnosed with color Doppler for one of biplane sectors and a B mode for the other by control means using the biplane sectors which can scan orthogonal two planes and the transmission and reception circuit thereof.

CONSTITUTION: The signal transmission and reception circuit 2 scans the biplane sectors 1 and transmits and receives ultrasonic signals. A B mode detection signal processing circuit 6 executes the amplitude detection and signal processing for obtaining the B mode image of the section of a testee body and the output thereof is displayed via a digital scan converter (DSC) 7 on a display means 11. The information on the blood flow velocity obtd. by a frequency analyzer 5 and the information on the blood vessel section obtd. by a sectional area detector 8 are corrected by the angle correction data from an angle detector 9 in a sectional angle corrector 13 and the blood flow rate is calculated by a blood flow calculator 10. The information on the blood flow velocity is subjected to angle correction by an angle converter 12 and is displayed as the CFM image of the section A via the DSC 7.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of

*** NOTICES ***

**JPO and NCIPPI are not responsible for any
damages caused by the use of this translation.**

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The control means for changing the transducer array of the 2-way which intersects perpendicularly, and the vibrator of each of this direction according to each ultrasonic scanning direction, A means to detect the Doppler information on a blood flow from one scan layer, and a means to ask for the include angle which an ultrasonic beam and the direction of a blood flow make from the scan layer of another side, The ultrasonic diagnostic equipment characterized by having a means to ask for the cross section of the blood vessel amended based on said include angle, a means to search for the blood rate-of-flow information amended based on said include angle from said Doppler information, and the cross section of said blood vessel and a means to search for blood stream information from said blood rate-of-flow information.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIP are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention searches for the blood-flow information in analyte from two cross sections of a blood vessel, and relates to the ultrasonic diagnostic equipment with which displays this on real time and the diagnosis was presented.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] To one cross section of the blood flow which is flowing in analyte (usually patient), by using together an ultrasonic doppler method and tomograms (B mode image), such as a pulsed Doppler and color Doppler, a blood distribution image (Doppler image) is obtained with one probe, and the ultrasonic blood-flow imaging instrument which blood-flow information is quantified [imaging instrument] to this in piles, and was made to carry out color display of the tomogram (B mode image) to it on real time is known. However, in such a blood-flow imaging instrument, since only the blood-flow information over one cross section of a blood flow was acquired, when asking for a blood distribution image (Doppler image), the include angle with a beam direction and the direction of a blood flow was made in many cases, and there was a problem that the blood-flow information that precision is high was not acquired. Although a means to scan two cross sections using one more probe or two probes is also known, when using this as an endoscope supersonic-wave probe of seeing the major axis of the heart, and a minor axis, for example through an esophagus, it is very difficult to see the cross section which changes a location 90 degrees and intersects perpendicularly within an esophagus with a single probe, or to arrange two probes in the rectangular direction. By the way, the principle of operation in the case of measuring a flow velocity with an ultrasonic blood-flow imaging instrument is as follows.

[0003] namely, -- if a supersonic wave is transmitted from a probe to the blood flow which is flowing in the living body [which is analyte] -- transmit frequencies f_0 of this ultrasonic beam it is scattered about by the corpuscle which is a mobile -- having -- Doppler deviation -- winning popularity -- frequency f_d only -- changing -- $f = f_d + f_0$ It becomes a frequency and is received by the same probe. At this time, it is the Doppler deviation frequency f_d . It can be shown like a degree type.

[0004]

[Equation 1]

$$f_d = 2V \cdot f_0 \cdot \cos \theta / C$$

here -- V:average flow-velocity theta: -- include-angle C: of an ultrasonic beam and a blood flow to make -- acoustic velocity, therefore Doppler deviation frequency f_d It can ask for the average flow velocity V by detecting as follows.

[0005]

[Equation 2]

$$V = \frac{C \cdot f_d}{2 \cdot f_0 \cdot \cos \theta}$$

Set to theta= 0 if the ultrasonic beam and the direction of a blood flow are parallel at this time, a top type is [0006].

[Equation 3]

$$V = \frac{C \cdot f_d}{2 \cdot f_0}$$

It becomes.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, in the blood-flow measurement by CFM (color flow mapping) in the conventional ultrasonic blood-flow imaging instrument, the pulsed Doppler, etc., it asks for the diameter of a blood vessel according to a B mode image first, and considers based on this that a blood vessel cross section is circular or an ellipse form, and the cross section of a blood vessel is computed. And it asked for the average flow velocity by spectrum Doppler, and was a imaging **** thing in approximation about the blood stream by such information. Moreover, in order to take the approach of, for example, asking for the blood vessel cross-sectional area from a B mode image or a CFM image (color Doppler image) from a minor axis, moving a probe next and searching for the direction of a blood flow from another direction of a major axis, for example, the direction, there is no security of scanning the same location of a blood vessel, and there was a problem that it could not ask on about [that the precision of quantification of a blood stream is not acquire enough] and real time. [a certain]

[0008] Then, this invention is made in view of the above-mentioned situation, and it aims at offering the ultrasonic diagnostic equipment which can search for the blood stream information that precision is more high, on real time compared with conventional equipment.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The control means for changing the transducer array of the 2-way which intersects perpendicularly, and the vibrator of each of this direction according to each ultrasonic scanning direction, in order to attain the above-mentioned object, A means to detect the Doppler information on a blood flow from one scan layer, and a means to ask for the include angle which an ultrasonic beam and the direction of a blood flow make from the scan layer of another side, It is characterized by having a means to ask for the cross section of the blood vessel amended based on said include angle, a means to search for the blood rate-of-flow information amended based on said include angle from said Doppler information, and the cross section of said blood vessel and a means to search for blood stream information from said blood rate-of-flow information.

[0010]

[Function] According to the ultrasonic diagnostic equipment of the above-mentioned configuration, the control means using the BAIPU rain sector which is ultrasonic ***** which can scan two cross sections which intersect perpendicularly, and its transceiver circuit enables it to search for simultaneously the flow velocity amended from two cross sections, the blood vessel cross section, and the direction of a blood flow by scanning color Doppler for one side of a BAIPU rain sector, and scanning the target blood vessel for another side simultaneously by the B mode. A blood stream with a precision high thereby more is computable.

[0011]

[Example] Hereafter, an example is explained for this invention in full detail with reference to a drawing.

[0012] Drawing 1 is the block diagram of the ultrasonic diagnostic equipment of the 1st example of this invention. This ultrasonic diagnostic equipment has the BAIPU rain sector 1 which is ultrasonic ***** equipped with the transducer array of the 2-way which intersects perpendicularly, the transceiver circuit 2, B mode detection and a digital disposal circuit 6, DSC (digital scan converter)7, the mulberry DORACHA detector circuit 3, the Wall filter 4, the frequency analysis machine 5, the cross-section detector 8, the include-angle detector 9, the blood stream calculation machine 10, the display means 11, the angle-correction machine 12, and the cross-section angle-correction machine 13, and changes. An operation of the equipment of the above-mentioned configuration is explained below.

[0013] Respectively ultrasonic ***** 1 called a BAIPU rain sector arranges two or more ultrasonic vibrators to the 2-way which intersects perpendicularly in the shape of an array, grows into it, and performs the transmission-and-reception wave of a supersonic wave towards analyte (not shown). This ultrasonic ***** is called a BAIPU rain sector below. The transceiver circuit 2 is a control means which scans the BAIPU rain sector 1 sequential or by turns, and transmits and receives a supersonic wave. Drawing 8 shows signs that scan layers A and B are scanned one by one by the BAIPU rain sector 1. Moreover, drawing 9 shows signs that the raster which has a scan layer A by the BAIPU rain sector 1, and a raster with a scan layer B are scanned by turns. B mode detection and a digital disposal circuit 6 incorporate the input signal obtained in the BAIPU rain sector 1 and the transceiver circuit 2, signal processing performs to the amplitude detection part for acquiring the B mode image of the cross section A of analyte, and a cross section B, and the output is incorporated by DSC7 by which latter-part arrangement was carried out, once memorizes and holds image information inside, and, subsequently to the picture signal of a display means

(television scan), changes and outputs this. The B mode image information on the cross section A simultaneously obtained by B mode detection and the digital disposal circuit 6 is sent to the cross-section detector 8, and the cross section in the cross section A of a blood vessel is detected. On the other hand, the same direction is transmitted and received several times in the transceiver circuit 2, and when the output signal passes along the mulberry DORACHA detection 3, the Wall filter 4, and the frequency analysis machine 5, the blood rate-of-flow information over the tomogram for a cross section A is acquired. As shown in drawing 6, the include-angle detector 9 carries out based on blood vessel edge 19 information acquired according to the B mode image, and asks for the include angle theta of the scan layer A16 for taking a cross section A, and a blood vessel to make. Moreover, after it carries out the blood rate-of-flow information acquired from the frequency analysis machine 5, and blood vessel cross-sectional-area information acquired from the cross-sectional-area detector 8 based on the angle-correction data from the include-angle detector 9 and it is amended by the cross-sectional-area angle-correction machine 13, the blood stream by which angle correction was sent and carried out to the blood stream calculation machine 10 is computed with the blood stream calculation vessel 10, and it is sent and displayed on DSC7. The blood rate-of-flow information simultaneously acquired with the frequency analysis vessel 5 is displayed as a CFM image of the cross section A by which angle correction was carried out, after angle correction is carried out with the angle-correction vessel 12 based on the information on the include-angle detector 9 and being sent to DSC7.

[0014] Drawing 3 shows signs that two scan layers 15 and 16 are scanning the blood vessel 14 by the BAIPU rain sector 1. Moreover, drawing 4 is the example of 1 display of two cross sections obtained by this scan, and displays simultaneously the B mode image of the blood vessel in the CFM image (color Doppler image) after amending the include angle which the ultrasonic beam in a cross section A and the direction of a blood flow make and a cross section A, and the cross section B that intersects perpendicularly. In addition, 18 is a marker who shows the direction of a blood flow, and shows the result detected by the include-angle detector 9 in the blood vessel edge 19 shown in the B mode image of drawing 6.

[0015] Next, the calculation processing which calculates a blood stream, and its operation are shown below from the flow velocity by which angle correction was carried out with reference to the flow chart, drawing 5, drawing 6, and drawing 7 of drawing 2, and the blood vessel cross section. The blood distribution image before angle correction [in / in drawing 5 / a cross section A] (Doppler image) and drawing 6 are the schematic drawing of the B mode image in the cross section B which intersects perpendicularly with it. As for 17, 14 before angle correction of the cross section A is carried out show the cross section of the blood vessel in a cross section B here. In the schematic drawing of drawing 5, if the cross section S of the blood vessel determined by a certain raster 20 measures the blood vessel cross section (ST4) and the cross section is set to S1 from the B mode information on a cross section A (ST1), it will detect the include angle theta of a raster 20 and a blood vessel 14 to make from a cross section B with the include-angle detector 9 (ST5).

[0016]

[Equation 4]

$$S = S_1 \cdot \cos(90^\circ - \theta)$$

It is alike and the blood vessel cross section after amendment is obtained more (ST7). Moreover, the average flow velocity after the angle correction of each pixel of the blood vessel cross section shown in drawing 7 is called for as follows by (ST6), for example as above-mentioned.

[0017]

[Equation 5]

$$V = \frac{C \cdot f_d}{2 \cdot f_0 \cdot \cos \theta}$$

It is here and is the C:acoustic velocity fd. : Doppler deviation frequency f0 : Ultrasonic transmit frequencies theta: The include angle and the Doppler deviation frequency fd which an ultrasonic beam and a blood vessel make [0018]

[Equation 6]

$$f_d = \frac{\int f \cdot P(f) df}{\int P(f) df}$$

From the ability to write, several 5 is [0019].

[Equation 7]

$$V = \frac{C}{2 \cdot f_o \cdot \cos \theta} \times \frac{\int f \cdot P(f) df}{\int P(f) df}$$

It becomes. Next, in the blood stream computing element 10, a blood stream is computed from the blood rate-of-flow data after the angle correction obtained by the angle correction (ST6, ST7) of the blood rate of flow and the blood vessel cross-sectional area, and blood vessel cross-sectional-area data (ST8). A flow rate [in / from the average stream flow which flows a blood vessel at this time being fundamentally calculated with the flow rate = (mean velocity V) x cross section (S) / one certain pixel] is [0020].

[Equation 8]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{流量} &= \left(\frac{C}{2 \cdot f_o \cdot \cos \theta} \times \frac{\int f \cdot P(f) df}{\int P(f) df} \right) \times (S_1 \cdot \cos(90^\circ - \theta)) \\ &= \frac{S_1 \cdot C}{2 \cdot f_o} \times \frac{\int f \cdot P(f) df}{\int P(f) df} \times \frac{\cos(90^\circ - \theta)}{\cos \theta} \end{aligned}$$

It becomes. The average flow-velocity component of the i-th pixel i is [as opposed to / like drawing 7 / actually / the pixel of N individual of a blood vessel cross-section image] [0021] here.

[Equation 9]

$$\frac{\int f_i \cdot P_i(f) df}{\int P_i(f) df}$$

The blood stream which comes out, and flows one cross section since it is shown is [0022] as the average.

[Equation 10]

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \frac{\int f_i \cdot P_i(f) df}{\int P_i(f) df}$$

It becomes.

[0023]

[Equation 11]

$$\frac{S_1 \cdot C}{2 \cdot f_o} \times \tan \theta \times \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \frac{\int f_i \cdot P_i(f) df}{\int P_i(f) df}$$

It is alike, and it is given more and displayed (ST11). On the other hand, the blood rate-of-flow information in which angle correction was carried out by (ST6) is displayed as a CFM image in a cross section A (ST10). Moreover, apart from this, the B mode image (ST9, ST12) of a cross section A and a cross section B can also be displayed simultaneously.

[0024] Although it was shown that it is possible for the scan of the same location to almost be attained, and for the accuracy of measurement of a CFM image and a blood stream to improve by using this example as mentioned above, and to express as real time, by shortening the frame period of the measurement section and raising a raster consistency and the number of rasters, the resolution of an image also goes up and improvement in still much more real time nature is also considered.

[0025]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention explained in full detail above, parameters, such as approach, a CFM image which changes every moment, and a blood stream, can be displayed on breathing of analyte, pulsation, a body motion, etc. with a higher precision and real time nature, further, the burden of the subject of stopping prolonged breathing can be mitigated by this, and the ultrasonic diagnostic equipment which makes it possible to also shorten the time amount of inspection can be offered.

[Translation done.]

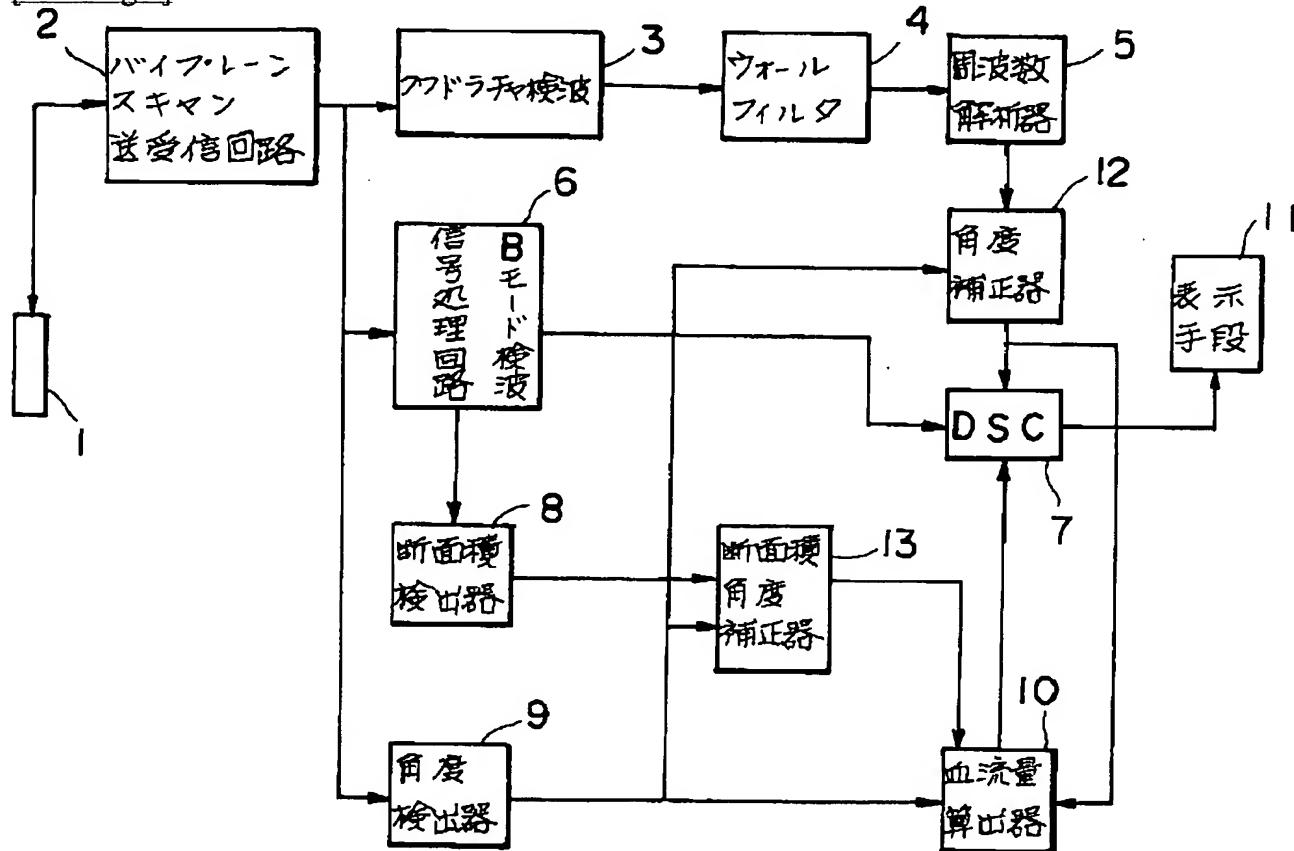
* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

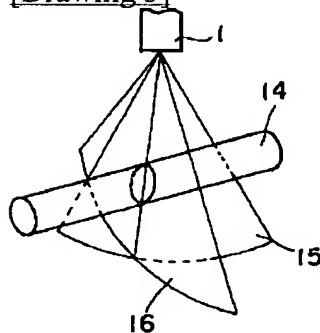
1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS

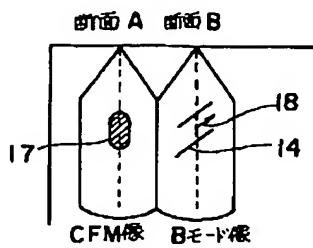
[Drawing 1]



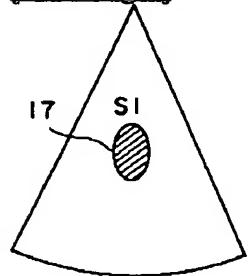
[Drawing 3]



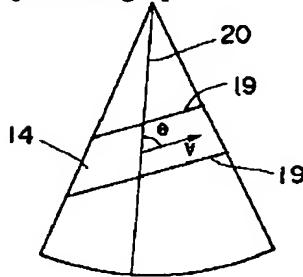
[Drawing 4]



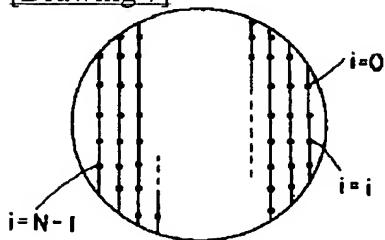
[Drawing 5]



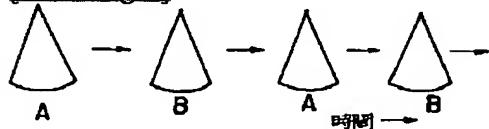
[Drawing 6]



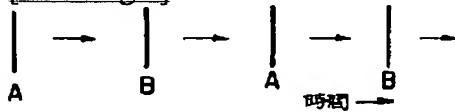
[Drawing 7]



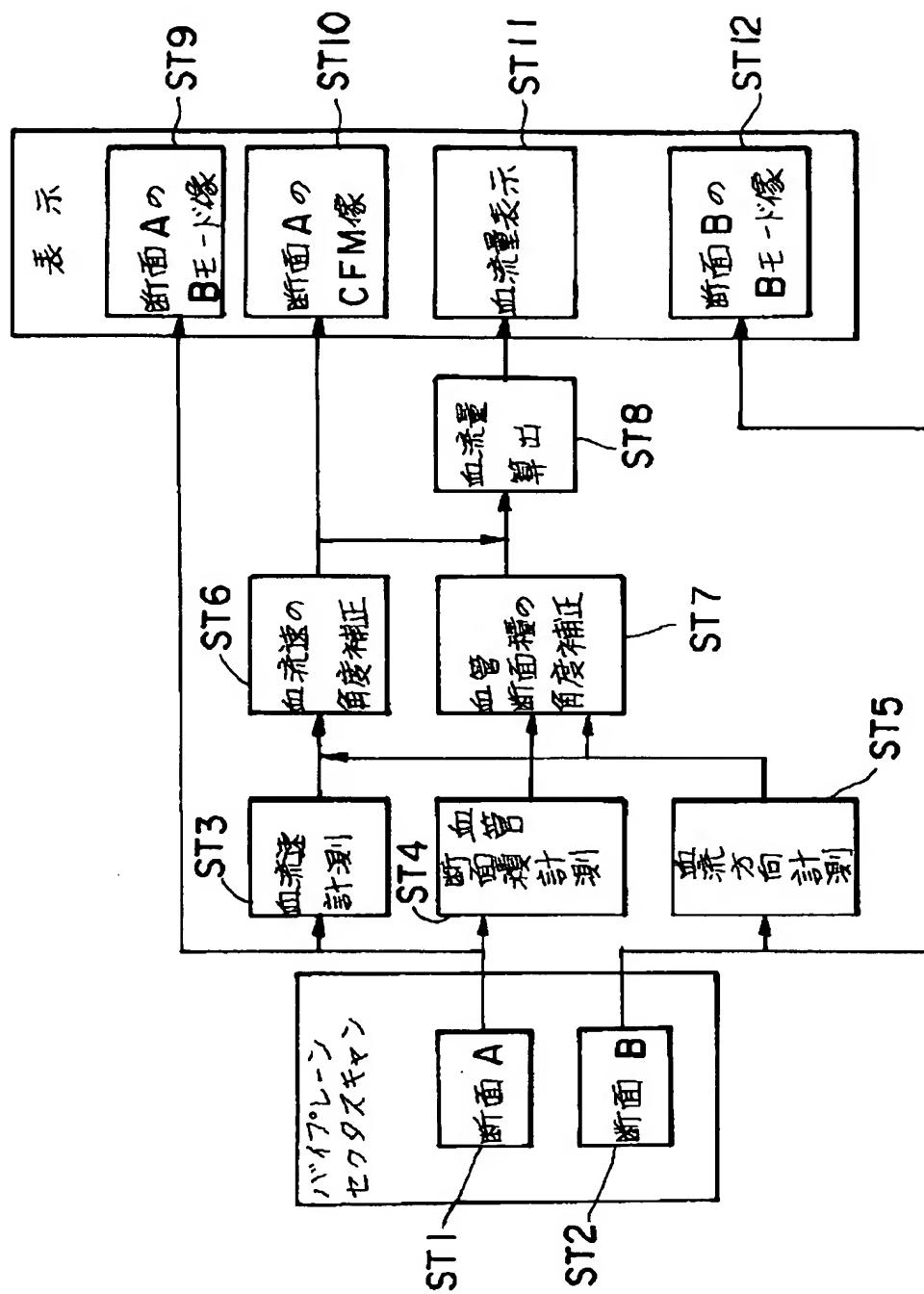
[Drawing 8]



[Drawing 9]



[Drawing 2]



[Translation done.]